

Theatre-Royal.

MR KEMBLIN
RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, That the THEATRE-ROYAL
Will be opened MONDAY JANUARY 8. with the Comedy of
THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.
CAPTAIN FAULKNER — Mr CAMPBELL.
From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this Kingdom.
CAUSTIC — Mr DENMAN.
From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this Kingdom.
ALLSWICE — Mr SCRIVEN.
DASHALL — Mr DE CAMP.
MACQUEEN — Mr ROCK.
SHOPMAN, Mr PENN, from the Theatre-Royal, Bath, being his first appearance in this Kingdom.
NEO — Mr BLAND.
GROFFERY — Mr HALLION.
TANJOAR — Mr MELVIN.
CLEMENTINA — Miss BIGGS.
LADY SORELL — Mrs BEW.
JULIA — Mrs HORABOW.
From the Theatre in Calcutta, being her first appearance in this Kingdom.
To which will be added,
THE WATERMAN.
TOM TUG — Mr COOKE.
From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, being his first appearance in this Kingdom.
BUNDLE — Mr DENMAN.
ROBIN — Mr DE CAMP.
Mrs BUNDLE — Miss BIGGS.
WILHELMINA — Mrs BEW.
Doors to be opened at Six, to begin precisely at Seven.
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.
Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1797.

At the adjourned Meeting of the Members of the MUSICAL SOCIETY held this day:

PRESENT,
Lord Provost of Edinburgh,
Lord Chief Baron,
Lord Advocate, for himself,
and as proxy for the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Dalkeith, Mr Secretary Dundas, and Major Dundas Saunders,
Mr Baron Norton,
Lord Edgworth,
Sir James Hall,
Sir James Stirling,
Sir William Forbes, for himself,
and as proxy for Lord Balgonie, Sir John Whiteford, Mr Hay, Mr Forbes, and Mr Alex. Wood,
Colonel Pringle,
Mr Commissioner Brown,
Mr James Montgomery,
Rev. Mr Macknight, for himself,
and as proxy for Mr S. Macknight,
Mr Brown of Coalton,
Mr J. Pringle,
Mr James of Stow, for him-
self, and as proxy for Mr Grant of Congalton, Mr Trotter of Mortonhall, Mr Hunter, jun. of Thurston, and Mr Allan,
Mr Craigie,
Mr R. Sinclair,
Mr H. Mackenzie,
Mr Cadell,
Mr F. Strachan,
Mr Lauder of Carlisle,
Dr Grant,
Mr Fraser Tytler of Woodhouselee,
Mr J. Thomson, for himself,
and as proxy for Mr J. Gibson,
Mr Home of Brampton,
Mr Niel Ferguson,
Mr Ferrier, for the Duke of Argyll,
Mr Creech,
Mr W. Inglis,
Mr Ogilvie of Airlbank,
Mr J. Smyth,
Mr Gairdner:
The Lord Advocate reported, from the Committee appointed by last Meeting, "That the Committee had met with the Directors, and had fully canvassed the business:—That the Committee and Directors could not reflect without much regret on the dissolution of a Society so very respectable, which had existed for very near twenty years, and had, during that long period, afforded so elegant an entertainment as the Concerts always had been to the City of Edinburgh:—That they much feared, however, it would not be possible to continue to carry on the Concert any longer on the present plan; and therefore the Committee begged leave to suggest the following, as what appeared to them best calculated to keep the Society alive in the mean time, with the hope that the spirit of it might hereafter be revived:—
"That, instead of the weekly Concerts, as heretofore, there shall be only seven, at the following periods, viz.
One in January, One in April,
Two in February, AND
Two in March, One in the Race Week:—
"That the Subscription for these seven Concerts, to be paid by the Members, be two Guineas and a Half, instead of three Guineas and a Half, as at present. The detail of the business, as to agreeing with the Performers, and arranging the number and mode of issuing Tickets, to be left as usual to the Directors."
The Meeting unanimously approved of the above report; and authorised the Directors to send a copy of this Minute to each Member of the Society. They appointed another General Meeting to be held at St Cecilia's Hall, on Monday the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon; at which they request that all the Members who conveniently can will be pleased to attend. Those who cannot be present, and who do not approve of continuing the Society on the plan proposed, will be so good as signify their dissent, in writing, to Mr Tho. Sanderson, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, Collector to the Society, previous to the day of meeting. In the event of no dissent being signified, it will be understood that the plan proposed is approved of by the absent Members.
At that Meeting there will be an election of New Members, in the room of those who have resigned. Candidates will be so good as send their names to Mr Sanderson's shop, front of the Royal Exchange, previous to the day of meeting.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

Begins drawing February 26, 1798.
THE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, are now selling in great variety of Numbers, and on the lowest terms.
The money for the Prizes paid on demand, by
HORNSBY AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS.
At their old established State-Lottery Office, (licensed pursuant to act of Parliament,) No. 26, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London; also at Messrs Trevelman and Sons, Exeter; and at Mr Thomas's Billings, Liverpool.
All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "State Lottery Stamp Office."—Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold by Commission.
No. 12,153, drawn a prize of 5000l. in the late Irish State Lottery, on the 13th day of drawing, was sold and registered by HORNSBY AND CO.

VILLA OF NORTH MERCHISTON.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, upon Wednesday the 24th day of January 1798, between the hours of three and four afternoon,
THE VILLA OF NORTH MERCHISTON, a few minutes walk from Prince's Street, on the Glasgow road, containing about 25 Scots, or 44 acres statute measure.
Also, GROUND RENTS, due out of four houses in Adam's Square, amounting yearly to 21l. Sterling.
For particulars apply to Mr Sandilands, W. S. North St. Andrew's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

CALLDONIAN HUNT.

THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at FORTUNE'S upon Tuesday the 9th current.
The EARL of CRAWFORD, Prefes.
Wm. and HENRY HAOGART, Secretaries.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society, agreeable to their Charter, is to be held in their Hall here on Tuesday the 9th of January curr. at twelve o'clock noon, when it is requested that all the Members then in town will attend, precisely at the hour of meeting—as besides the ordinary business, there will be a ballot for the admission of new Members; and by the rules of the Society no ballot can commence till at least twenty Members are present.
The anniversary Dinner of the Society is to be held on the above day, at FORTUNE'S Tontine Tavern, half past 4 o'clock, and Gentlemen are requested to give in their names to the waiter, on the day preceding at farthest.
The MARQUIS of TWEEDEDALE, Vice Presidents.
LORD BALGONIE.
LEWIS GORDON, Sec.

E. INBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE-OFFICE.

January 3, 1798.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE, is to be held in Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, on Monday the 22d instant, at one o'clock afternoon, when it is hoped the Members will attend.

DIXMUDE BUTTER.

Just arrived from Rotterdam,
BEST DIXMUDE BUTTER, in small kegs, to be sold by Thomas Gladstones and Son, at their shop opposite the end of the Old Bridge, Leith. They have also for sale, best SCOTCH BUTTER, in different packages.
Leith, January 4th, 1798.

DUTCH GENEVA, &c.

To be sold by public roup, within the Excise Warehouse, Leith, on Friday the 5th of January 1798, at twelve o'clock noon,
THE CARGO of the GUSTAVUS of Gothenburgh, from Rotterdam, consisting of
234 ANKERS GENEVA,
10 MATTS TOBACCO—and
1 CHEST of TEA.
The Goods may be seen in the Excise Warehouse the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale; and the Geneva and Tobacco will be exposed in such lots as intending purchasers may incline.
The Geneva is of the strength of 1 in 4 under Hydrometer proof.

LITERARY & COMMERCIAL SEMINARY.

THORP ARCH, NEAR WETHERBY, YORKSHIRE.
THE Proprietors of the Institution beg to acknowledge the liberal encouragement they have received from a generous Public, and hope, from the superior abilities of the Head Master, as well as of the Masters in the various departments, to merit a continuance of their favours; they flatter themselves that no exertions will be wanting on their parts to render it superior to any Seminary in the Kingdom. And they are led to observe, from the rapid increase of pupils, that a speedy completion of their plan will soon be effected.
This Seminary is situated in a healthy and agreeable country of York, on a dry and limestone soil, well known and esteemed for the salubrity of the air and goodness of the water. The Schools as well as Lodging-rooms are lofty, and fitted up in a comfortable and even elegant manner, being all separate and neatly furnished. Adjoining are extensive play grounds for the recreation of the young Gentlemen, at their leisure hours. No accommodations are wanting, either for health or convenience, and enlarged than can be in any common school. It is one grand object of the Institution to feed forth into the world young men, not only well qualified by literary attainments for the various departments of life, but also established in virtuous habits, and in the essential principles of Christianity.
The pupils are instructed in the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Mathematics, History, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Drawing, Music, the Military Exercise, with every other requisite to form the man of letters, the merchant, &c.
The Terms, which include all charges for tuition as above stated, for Board, Washing, Mending, Servants, Pens, Writing Books, &c. are, for
Boys under ten years of age, L. 25 0 0
From ten to twelve, and above that age } 35 0 0
for the commercial line,
Above twelve for the higher Classics and } 40 0 0
Philosophical Studies,
Parlour Boarders,
For those Gentlemen who stop a Vacation, } 12 6
Admission, } 1 10 0
Every pupil is expected to give a quarter's notice of his removal.
There will be two vacations, Christmas and Midsummer.
Hebrew, Italian, and Spanish, if required.
The Seminary will open again after the present vacation, on Monday the 22d of January.

ASH TIMBER ON SALE.

To be SOLD, by auction, on Tuesday the 9th current, at twelve noon, in the Timber Buft,
A CARGO of very useful ASH TIMBER, just landed from England, which, for the accommodation of purchasers, will be exposed in small lots.

INTIMATION

To the HERITORS having interest in the division of the Common Muirs of Denny and Garthward.
THE Arbiters in the submission relative to the Division of these COMMONTIES, having accepted of the submission, and nominated and appointed GEORGE NAPIER, writer in Edinburgh, to be clerk thereto;—they ordained the whole Heritors claiming right to shares of the same, to produce their several titles in the clerk's hands, to instruct their interests and claims, betwixt the 1st day of February next, with certification. And, in order that the same might be duly notified to all concerned, they appointed intimation to be made in the Mercury, Edinburgh Courant, and Advertiser, and at the church-door of the parish of Denny, two successive Sundays:—And, in obedience thereto, this notice is now given.
Edinburgh, 25th Dec. 1797.

LXCHQUEUR CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH.

May 31, 1797.
BY order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, That MARY WALLACE, wife of John Wilson, candlemaker at Buckleugh place, and only surviving child of the deceased Jean Tod, daughter of Alexander Tod, in the parish of Carmichael, by Alexander Wallace, also deceased, sometime in the parish of Pitaneau, in the presbytery and county of Lanark, her husband, and the said John Wilson for his interest, have applied for a gift of *ultimus heres* of the effects of Adam Watson, cartier and cow-leader in Edinburgh, and David Watson, cow-leader and horse-hymer there, his brother-german, sons of David Watson, labourer in Pitaneau, by Lillias Tod his wife.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THAT HOUSE in MERCHANT STREET, presently possessed by Mr Bremner, writer, consisting of three floors, besides sunk floor, back court, water-pipe, and other conveniences. The house being large, may be divided into two lodgings, and may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from twelve to two.
Apply to Alexander Frazer, writer to the signer, North Haugh Street.

This day is Published, in one Vol. 8vo.

And sold by G. Mudie and Son, South Bridge, Thomas Brown, North Bridge, James Symington, Exchange, and Manners and Miller, Parliament Square, price 9s 6d in boards, or 7s 6d bound.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Containing a Succinct Account of its Soil, Climate, Natural History, Population, Agriculture, Manners and Customs.—With an ample Description of the several divisions into which that country is partitioned.

BY GILBERT IMLAY.

A Captain in the American army during the war, and Commissioner for laying out Lands in the Back Settlements. Illustrated with Correct Maps of the Western Territories of North America; of the State of Kentucky, as divided into Counties, from actual surveys, by ELINO BARKER; a Map of the Tennessee Government, and a Plan of the Rapids of the Ohio. The Third Edition, with great Additions.

Of the above Bookellers may be had,

1. Anderson's Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, 8vo, price 2s. bound.
 2. Voyage to St Domingo, translated from the MS of Baron Wimpfen, 8vo, price 7s. bound.
 3. Marshall's Agricultural Works, 13 vols 8vo, price 4l 13s. bound.
 4. Oldfield's History of the Boroughs, 2 vols 8vo, price 16s. bound.
 5. Elie's Journey through the Netherlands, 8vo, price 7s. bound.
 6. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting Useful Knowledge, 3 vols 4to, price 3l 3s in boards.
 7. Wadsworth's Essays on Colonization, 4to, boards, price 1l 13s 6d.
 8. Reports of the Commissioners on the Fees and Perquisites of Office, 8vo, price 8s. bound.
 9. Tytler's Art of Rearing Children, 8vo, price 3s. bound.
 10. Smirnov's Survey of the Russian Empire, 8vo, price 2s. bound.
- London—Printed for J. DEBRET, and sold by MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh; and J. MUNDELL, College, Glasgow.

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From the prices affixed to these Editions, the Public may perceive how infinitely cheaper they are, than any others submitted to their choice, notwithstanding they contain superb Plates, Lives, Notes, Arguments, &c.
London—Printed and embellished under the direction of C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster-row, London—and sold by J. Ogle, and Watson and Co. Edinburgh—W. Reid, Leith—and by all bookellers and newsmen.

DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. IN LEITH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of February next, between the hours of one and two afternoon,
THAT ELEGANT DWELLING-HOUSE in Constitution Street, Leith, with the Garden, Coach-house, and Stables, as presently possessed by Mr Cheape.

AS ALSO

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, possessed by Mr Miller, fronting Quality Street, with the warehouses and cellars adjoining thereto, occupied by Mess. William Hagart and Sons.
The articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of A. M. Goughrie, and Andrew Storie, W. S. No. 24, North Hanover Street, who have power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY AND SILVER PLATE WARE-HOUSE.

No. 6. SOUTH BRIDGE.

JOHN WHITE, impressed with gratitude for that distinguished patronage he has so liberally experienced for a succession of years, would think himself deficient at this time, were he not to offer his best thanks to the Public in general, as well as his particular Friends, for their favours already received;—and to acquaint them, that his NEW GOODS, selected by himself in London, &c. are arrived, and consist of a very large and valuable assortment of
JEWELS, SILVER PLATE, JEWELLERY, PEARLS, SHEPHERD PLATED & CUTLERY WARES, LONDON & POMTPOOL URNS, TREAS, &c.
All of which he can with confidence recommend as the best made of their several kinds, and he is determined to sell on such terms as he hopes will insure him public countenance.
MINIATURE PICTURES set in a superior style of elegance, and at moderate prices.
T. W. begs leave to add, that he has established such connections in the Capital, as well as the other Manufacturing Towns, as will regularly supply him with every new article of taste as soon as it comes out.
Regular journeys twice-a-year will be made by Mr W. himself to the different Manufacturing Towns.

THE LADIES

Are respectfully acquainted, That
THE RAFFLE for Gold Mullins, &c. is fixed for Friday the 24th current, in that Shop No. 2, Hunter's Square, lately possessed by Mr M. Gachan.

N. B. As there are still some Tickets to dispose of, William Allan hopes those Ladies who wish to have the most beautiful goods for Ball or Assembly Dresses ever seen in this country will apply immediately.
No. 7, South Bridge, Jan. 4, 1798.

TEACHER

OF ENGLISH, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC,
Wanted for the Town of Dundee.
A TEACHER of English, Writing, and Arithmetic, who has been in the practice of teaching these branches, and can be well recommended both as to his abilities and character. Application may be made to the Town Treasurer as to the terms, which will be liberal in point of salary; and the quarterly payments may run out considerable.
Dundee, Jan. 1, 1798.

WANTED TO BORROW.

At present, or betwixt and Whitsunday next,
FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, upon a transfer to an heritable security, for the sum of four hundred pounds advantageously situated within a few miles of the town of Cupar, in Fife, worth about 1500l. Sterling.
For other particulars, apply to David Lister, writer, North Castle Street, Edinburgh.

NEW INN.

JOHN MASON Vintner, late Waiter at Cambernald Inn, most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has commenced business at the Swan, south side of the Grass Market, Edinburgh, immediately opposite to the Hay Wagon, in that commodious place, by Mr Wm. Jan, formerly possessed by Mr. The house contains three rooms, and the dining hall is accommodated for 30 to 40 persons. Two drawing rooms, and a billiard room, particularly for the fourth and well furnished, and having laid in a stock of excellent liquors, the Public may be assured, that at all times the strictest attention and care will be paid to their convenience in the various branches of the business.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN.

On Wednesday the 17th of January curr. in John's Coffee-house, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,
THAT HOUSE in Nicolson's Square, No. 17, with Coach-house, Stable for four horses, and other conveniences. The house will accommodate a large family. The drawing room is betwixt 31 and 32 feet in length, and the dining-room betwixt 24 and 25.
The premises may be seen on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 to 3 o'clock, and may be entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next.
Further particulars will be learned by applying to Andrew Stewart, just-writer to the signer.

DRY DOCK, BUILDING-DOCK, SMITHIES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS IN NORTH LEITH, TO LET.

To be LET for such a period as may be agreed on, not exceeding eight years from the term of Whitsunday next, the following Subjects, lately the property of the deceased Mr John Sims, ship-builder in Leith, viz.
I. HIS Large and Commodious DRY DOCK for repairing Vessels in.
II. His BUILDING DOCK.
III. The three SMITHIES in the vicinity of the Dock, one of them used as a Nailery Smithy, and the other two at which anchors and other large articles of iron work were made.
IV. The DWELLING-HOUSE, lately possessed by Mr Sims, with the area surrounding the same, & office houses thereto belonging.—All lying in North Leith, and at present in the occupation of Messrs Strachan and Gavin, ship-builders.
The value of these Subjects, and their commodious and eligible situation for an extensive business in the various branches of ship-building and repairing, and the iron-manufactory, need not be pointed out, this being generally known, and particularly to the inhabitants of Leith, who must well remember to what a great extent all these different branches of trade were carried on at these premises by the late Mr Sims.
Proposals for a lease of these Subjects may be given in to Mr Balfour, writer to the signer, George's Square, Edinburgh, Mr Sims's Trustee, to whom application may be made for information as to further particulars.

SUBJECTS IN CASTLE-HILL FOR SALE.

There will be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, upon Monday the 29th day of January 1798, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS situated at the top of the Castlehill, Edinburgh.
I. THAT LODGING, consisting of nine fire-rooms and a garret, being the two uppermost stories united in one by a stair within the house, of that tenement on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, next to the Castlehill, with a cellar thereto belonging, formerly possessed by Mr James Laidlaw writer to the signer, at the rent of 20l. Sterling, and will be exposed to low as 250l. Sterling.
II. That LAIGH HOUSE on the ground of the said tenement, possessed by Angus McPherson, chairman, consisting of a kitchen, a fire-room and closet, and two little rooms without fire-places, rented at 6l. Sterling. Will be exposed to low as 50l. Sterling.
III. That LODGING, being the first floor of the said tenement, entering by the uppermost straight stair, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closet, cellar, and other conveniences, as presently possessed by Mr Niel Stewart, at the rent of 14l. Sterling. Will be exposed to low as 170l. Sterling.
IV. That LODGING entering immediately off Blair's Close by two steps near the top of the street, consisting of five fire-rooms, kitchen, light closet with fire-place, and other closets, cellar, and other conveniences, as presently possessed by Mr David Murray, writer, at the rent of 15l. Sterling. Will be exposed to low as 170l. Sterling.
The term of entry to all the above Subjects to be at the term of Whitsunday 1798.
The title-deeds and articles of roup will be seen in the hands of Mr Macfarquhar, writer to the signer, to whom any person desirous of further information, or of transacting by private bargain, before the day of sale, will apply.

TRIAL OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, CAPTAIN OF THE AGINCOURT.

ABSTRACT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON'S SPEECH IN DEFENCE.

The Court being assembled, Captain Williamson put in his defence, and it not appearing in his hand-writing, he requested permission for his friends, Messrs. Lockhart and Harrison, Barristers, to read it; which being granted, those Gentlemen read the defence as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Hon. Court,
I stand accused before you in a situation which necessarily must excite the attention, I might add, indeed, the aid and assistance of this Court.

It is not any single instance of cowardice, disaffection, or neglect, committed on any particular and specified occasion, in the course of that memorable engagement, with which I am charged; but I am called upon to account for every moment of my conduct, every expression of my lips, from the moment of preparation for battle, until the final defeat of the enemy.

In this situation, besides the testimony of my own conscience, it is some consolation to me that I am brought hither, not from either of my Admirals, who so gloriously distinguished themselves on that day—not by any Captain of the fleet, or Gentleman of my own profession or education, whose knowledge or experience might have formed of my conduct. The Gentlemen who accuse me, whatever services he may have seen, cannot have well weighed the duty of a commander of a ship; and whether the Rep which he has chosen to take has resulted from his anxiety for the good of his country, which in this Court he has frequently expressed, or whether from that resentment which he felt against me before the action, this Court will be best able to determine.

One fact is, however, before the Court, that that Gentleman, after writing publicly to the Admiralty, that he loudly called to me from his station on the poop, that I should be disgraced for ever, &c. did not bring my ship into closer action—that he used every endeavour, but in vain, to rouse me to a sense of honour during the action, has not adduced one single proof of a fact so easy in its nature to be proved; nay, he has not asked any one witness, adduced to support his accusation, one single question which might lead to the proof of it.

It is to this Court alone that I am indebted for the manifestation of my personal conduct during this action; it is to them that I am indebted for affording the witnesses for the prosecution an opportunity of clearing away this cruel defamation of my conduct; and whilst I lay this, I entreat this Court to consider, whether that resentment, which he affects had subsided during the action, did not induce him to level more immediately at my existence, as he had destroyed my reputation.

Sir, endeavour to collect his evidence—the prosecutor has not used the fair and just means of learning the particular facts which different persons might speak to. In his application to them for their evidence, instead of fairly asking them what they knew, and exhorting them to disclose it, he at first of all unminutely that the cause was the cause of justice and truth—that the whole fleet had but one opinion of my misconduct—that I was under arrest—suggesting to another that I had once laid him in irons—to another, that he certainly should again come on board the Agincourt—that he remembered his behaviour during the mutiny, and would not forget him—to another, that he might be of service to him in obtaining promotion.—I do not speak these facts lightly—I have not only verbal evidence, but have some of the strongest of these facts in the prosecutor's own hand-writing—I tender it in evidence to the Court, to prove to them, that, even in the opinion of the prosecutor, that could not be the cause of justice and truth which required such foul proceedings to follow it.

One more instance of ungentlemanly behaviour in a British officer I shall submit to the Court; and that is, that when he accused me, he endeavoured to cut me off from the means of defence—their Court at the testimony of my own officers and ship's company, whom, in his letter to the Admiralty, he implicates not only in my supposed misconduct of the vessel, representing them as petrified and thunder-struck at the time of action, and therefore, according to all human judgment, incapable of giving testimony of what passed, falsely hoping that the ear of public justice would be shut against their testimony, because he had chosen to bear down their names.

These proceedings, the prosecutor has chosen to sell the merits of his accusation against me on the joint evidence of several gentlemen of other ships, and that delivered by the officers and crew of my own ship. Many of the latter have given a distinct negative to the evidence of those who were in other ships, and others have accounted for the various positions of the ship, by circumstances with which persons not on board could not have been acquainted. The whole forms one integral body of evidence; for the prosecution of that evidence, it shall not then be in the power of the prosecutor to call upon the Court to receive a part of that evidence for the purpose of crimination, and reject the remainder, which establishes my innocence.

Sir, having premised this, give me leave to state to you a plain narrative of my conduct.

When I first had the honour to command his Majesty's ship Agincourt, I need not mention the distressed state of the navy. In the midst of the mutiny I lay under the guns of the Lancaster, then in an open flame of rebellion. I had no guns on board the Agincourt, and thus, defenceless as I was, I preferred my Majesty's ship from that contagion which had then spread to almost every crew at or within the Nore. The Court may, perhaps, ask, how does this apply? I answer, as a proof of my character for loyalty, and that, as no person can pretend to speak correctly to the character of another, unless he knows some facts whereon to ground his opinion, so every witness who shall bear testimony of my loyalty to his Majesty, will inform this Court, that this is one of those facts which have induced him to form that opinion.

After the long and tempestuous voyage in which we failed under Admiral Lord Duncan, I came into Yarmouth Roads.

His Lordship, it is well known, from the great vigilance and attention of the Board of Admiralty, in having ready for him supplies of every kind at Yarmouth, was enabled to fail within three days of his arrival, leaving the Agincourt behind. I perceived it would be impossible for me to join him before either the Dutch fleet were beaten, or had regained the Texel, the Agincourt being at that time without any powder but what had been damaged in the heavy gales we had experienced. I did not, however, despair of rejoining my Admiral; my exertions, and those of my ship's company were unremitting. On my joining his Lordship, on 8th Oct. he did express his surprise at seeing me so soon. Sir W. Fairfax has already deposed in the following words, "That it was the opinion of himself and his officers that I must have made very great exertions, and had the highest merit in joining the fleet so soon."

If I had been disloyal, should I not have shrunk from the dangerous determination of repelling the mutinous contagion under the cannon of a ship in open rebellion. If I had been indifferent to the good of the service, should I have made such exertions as have called forth so high an eulogium on me by the oath of Sir William Fairfax? And had I been dastardly inclined, should I have made these exertions, knowing the enemy to be at sea, that I might join the fleet only to display my cowardice in the hour of battle, before two contending nations.

I come, now, Sir, to the day of action, and it seems that the prosecutor, to ground an opinion that my ship was slowly brought into action, wishes to lay as a foundation, that she was either a faster sailer than any of the fleet, or at least an excellent sailer. The Agincourt certainly was an excellent sailer, and may still be so; but on our return to Yarmouth, her rigging had been set up more taught than before, a circumstance which affected her sailing at least one knot in the hour. My ship's company, though eager to engage, were 72 men short of their complement; of that complement many were landmen, and a very great proportion of the remainder not seamen.—The alternate blockade of the Texel, and the many gales we had experienced in the last cruise, had afforded them no opportunity of being exercised at the great guns. They certainly were slow and awkward in making fire, as well as in fitting, though I repeat I cannot bear too strong a testimony to their courage in the day of action.

[The defense here reviews, at considerable length, the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, commenting on, and contrasting the variations therein. It then proceeds as follows:]

Now, Sir, reasoning upon this simple narrative, as I have stated it, and which has in fact been strictly proved by many witnesses whom you have already heard, to whose testimony I but intreat you to refer, I hope I may in full confidence submit to this Court, that as the signal for passing the line was never seen by my ship, and consequently not reported to me, as the signal 48 seems generally, according to the evidence of Captain

O'Brien, to have been mistaken by the whole fleet, I could not but deem those ships my opponents which fired on me whilst bearing down, and before I had fired a single gun; and I appeal to the Court, whether it is probable, I should have given orders for the men to lie down, and that they should actually have done so, unless at that time the enemy's guns were in a situation to take us, and unless the enemy's fleet had at that time been flying over us.

It certainly was not my intention to have fired a gun at the yellow fled ship, as I had ordered the Master to lay me close along-side the black fled ship, but finding that both were edging away, I thought it my duty to bring my forward guns to bear on her, whilst I was edging down towards the black ship, continually nearing her, until her wading fell close to us, and until, as some of the witnesses have deposed, her colours were either hauled down or shot away.

I appeal to this Court, whether I did not anticipate what this Court must have thought to be the correct line of duty, when finding it dangerous to our own ships to engage the black ship any longer, I attempted to make sail to get to the van, when I was frustrated by the dangerous wound in the foremast, should I have been blameless, if after the report of the boatswain I had hazarded the sailing of that mast, by crowding that sail on which we were preparing to do, and which might have disabled me, luring the whole of the action, was it not my duty, as I could not get to windward, to bear up for a ship then unengaged to leeward, and to steer that course which I could steer without endangering the mast?

When I found that ship occupied, was it not my duty to haul up for the first ship that was unoccupied, and had not struck when I came along side the Alkmaar, which had her colours up and within pistol shot? Will the prosecutor say, that it was my duty to pass her by, to receive her fire and not return a gun whilst her colours were flying, even supposing she had fired but two guns, as he chooses to affect? By the articles of war, was it not my duty to pursue her beaten or flying?

I profess, Sir, I could never conceive what matter of criminality he could even suggest in my action with this ship. Does he mean to say she had not struck, after his own sergeant has proved that by his orders he fired twenty-four rounds into her? or does he mean to say, as his sergeant has sworn, that she had no colours up when we first came alongside of her, after affirming in his own letter that we fired into her, and her colours came down—after it has been repeated, and without possibility of contradiction been proved, that the prosecutor, at the close of the engagement, cried out from the poop, She had not struck, but going to rake us?

The Monmouth may have engaged the ship partially, as Sir H. Trollope has sworn—the fact since that have been engaged by Sir H. Trollope. I will concede that he might have struck to him when he left her, but it does not follow from that that when I came alongside of her it was not my duty, seeing her colours hoisted in the mizen peak, to fire at her, and to continue firing until I perceived unequivocal marks of her submission.

I come now to the close of the action, and I again appeal to the Court if I did not, as soon as the carpenter had reported the safety of the mast, order the fore-sail to be set, in order to effect my original intention of getting to the van, whether it was my duty to order the fore-sail to be hauled up, to prevent the possibility of fire communicating to it, the extent and situation of which, at that time, was not accurately known.

As soon as it was extinguished, could I do otherwise than secure the Wallenaar, which obviously was making her escape to the shore? And although Sir H. Trollope represents that this ship had also struck to him, yet as he had not sent a single man on board either her or the Alkmaar, whom he says, as well as the Jupiter, struck to him, and she was coming down right before the wind, under the command of her officers, and certainly not much damaged. I hope at least I have done some service to my country in securing this ship, which but for the then position of the Agincourt would never have been found in the list of the trophies of that day. It is true, I have, not the oath of Captain Holland to prove this; I could not indeed call him to make him prove that after he had struck he had endeavoured to make his escape, yet surely the declaration of Captain Holland to all my officers is equivalent to the declarations of the Captain of the Delft and Alkmaar, already admitted on the minutes respecting the ship to which they struck.

The accident that happened to the foremast, must have accounted most satisfactorily to the Court for the whole of the remainder of my conduct.

Of my personal conduct, I shall say no more further. It is in evidence, not only uncontroverted, but it is so plain, that it would be unbecoming in me to repeat it.

Something has been said about the Agincourt's pendant.—Lieutenant Richardson said he mistook it down, and he was as sure of it as of any other signal. But Captain Harker said it was conceived a mistake at the time. The Agincourt's supposed pendant having been seen hoisted at the fore-topmast head, whereas the Agincourt's signal should have been at the mizen-topmast head. Another witness had also spoken to this signal, but Lieutenant Kenton, the signal Lieutenant of the Venerable, swears he has no such signal in his minutes; and that he does not think it could be made without his knowledge. I think those who presumed they saw it, must have been mistaken.—It never was seen from my ship, or repeated by the Vice-Admiral. If the Admiral had made such a signal, and it had not been obeyed, I should not have escaped his censure; I should have expected to have found him bearing testimony against me; I should not have received a letter from him to be made public in my ship, including the Agincourt in his thanks to the officers and seamen of the fleet for their exertions that day, and which I now produce.

I think it ought also to be known to the Court, that so anxious was I of my innocence, that before the Admiralty had ordered a prosecution on account of the letter received from Captain Hopper—before I even knew that he had sent it, and merely from an anxiety to clear up my character, which I had heard had been reflected upon, I myself demanded from the Board of Admiralty an enquiry into my conduct.

In a great action like this, accompanied with heavy rains, squally and occasional obscurity of weather, though many flatterations may have been found in which the ardour of British courage may have been more put to the test than in those which fell to my lot, I trust I shall not be answerable for any error which, according to Capt. O'Brien, seemed common to all.

That act of Parliament which calls upon a British officer to do his utmost in and out of actions, does not mean that he must always effect all that may be done by possibility of hazardous enterprise, but all that may be effected by a sound and fair judgment; such as may be deemed common to officers acting on the spur of the occasion coolly and deliberately, with fair and honest intentions for the good of the service, and the honour of their king and country.

So during the whole of the engagement it was my aim to act. In a situation so brilliant as that which fell to the lot of many gallant men, I was too placed, but no man ever went into action with more anxiety to do his duty than myself; and I must add, that I never saw a ship's crew, though short of the complement, and unused to the service, more eager for the fight, or more steady in that part of the action in which they were engaged.

The death of brave and gallant men, in that superior state of discipline which this country trains up her seamen, is not, nor ever will be thought by experienced officers, the true criterion of either distance or valour. Many engagements have been fought, both during this and preceding wars, against a superior force, where the loss of the British has been wholly disproportionate, or none at all.

It was so with many of our own ships in this action, which we are now discussing; and much would have been my regret if, to those few and simple facts which I shall lay before the Court, I had been compelled to add the death of one gallant man on board my ship.

It never struck me, though I could not but notice the distinguished gallantry of Vice-Admiral Onslow, who went into action in my sight, that any officer had failed in his duty, nor that so great and memorable a victory could by any man be attributed to the exertions of a few ships most exclusively, which seemed to be the result of the general efforts of the whole of his Majesty's fleet.

The address being concluded, Captain Williamson proceeded to call his witnesses.

JOHN LAZENBY, Pilot of the Agincourt.
The substance of his evidence confirmed that of the other officers of the Agincourt. He was of opinion, that Captain Williamson did his utmost to destroy the enemy—that he showed no marks of cowardice or disaffection, but quite the contrary—that it appeared the enemy meant to draw them on a lee shore.

Lieut. WALLINGTON of the Agincourt.

Q. By Captain Williamson—Have you formed an opinion

with respect to my attachment to my King and country, and my anxiety for the good of the service?—A. Since I have had the honour of failing under your command, I always have observed your zeal for the good of the service, and particularly in the late mutiny of the fleet. I recollect when the Lancaster was in a state of mutiny, on the delegates passing the Agincourt, you turned up the hands, and addressed the ship's company, in consequence of what was passing, and said, you would rather perish in the attempt than that they should take the ship, and said to the men, if they should attempt to cheer, you would blow the man's brains out next to you.

Lieutenant LANE, of the Agincourt, gave a similar evidence, and added, that Captain Williamson stated to the ship's company the improper conduct of the mutineers, and said he would never suffer a mutiny on board his ship—the Lords of the Admiralty might hear of it, but he would lose his life in keeping the command of the ship; and, further added, that while he commanded one of his Majesty's ships, he would not wait to look for the ringleader, but shoot the next man to him. The Lancaster was then lying with her guns shotted, their guns nearly bearing on the Agincourt.

Capt. WILLIAMSON said, he should call no more witnesses on his defence—he wished to call the attention of the Court to Captain Bligh's evidence, who, on being asked whether the Agincourt broke thro' the enemy's line, had replied, he knew not how to answer it, as the enemy then had no line.

Capt. W. then proceeded by saying, I have only a few words to address to you. I should hope from the tenor of the evidence, that neither negligence, cowardice, nor disaffection have been proved against me. If the Court think I did not do my utmost, I have only to say my intentions were quite the reverse—to your determination I submit, under the firm reliance of having justice done at your hands.

DECEMBER 20.
The Members of the Court Martial assembled this morning at ten o'clock, and, in about half an hour, the Court was opened, when Captain Williamson was informed that it was found requisite to have some time for deliberation; that the Court would be cleared for that purpose, and opened again at three o'clock. A little after three it was accordingly re-opened, when the President stated, that it was necessary that the Court should adjourn till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Captain Williamson addressed the Court by saying, that he wished to submit to their consideration a circumstance of infinite moment. A letter had appeared in an evening paper of yesterday, of a most diabolical and malicious nature, signed by the prosecutor, which conveyed a scandalous reflection on all the officers of the Agincourt, and was stated to be an answer to a paragraph in a morning paper, which paragraph he considered as reflecting upon himself, and respecting which he meant to take the leave of the Court of King's Bench.

This letter, in answer to the paragraph, was of such a nature that he felt it a duty incumbent on him to implore the Court to take the officers of the Agincourt under their protection; for himself he did not implore it, as he conceived himself to stand secure, and already in the possession of their protection.

Captain Hopper said, that he had never seen or heard of that paragraph till within three days, and that he thought himself bound in honour to answer it by that letter, which he avowed, and which was signed by his name.

The Court did not feel themselves in a situation to take the officers of the Agincourt under their protection, as they were not now evidence, which, if they had been, would have entitled them to make such a claim. They were, however, of opinion, that Captain Hopper had acted very indecently by publishing such a letter, at least till the Court Martial was over; a letter which might raise a suspicion that this prosecution was originally founded in malice, and which was not necessary, as it was not a letter, but merely an anonymous paragraph, which had appeared in a morning paper.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

The following is the letter alluded to:

"SIR, Marlborough Hotel, Sherborn, Dec. 26.
"It was not till the other day I heard from a Banker, in Lombard Street, that a paragraph appeared in the Herald, stating that I had declined a challenge from Captain Williamson; and I see in the Herald of yesterday, that a Post Captain, to whom I feel myself very much obliged, has answered it. Although I sent Captain Williamson word that I had published the improper conduct of the Agincourt, in every company at Yarmouth, neither he nor his officers attempted to call me to account for it; they all knew where to have found me, for I was at the Kafflers Inn all the time the Ardent lay at Yarmouth, and they frequently there. Captain Williamson had treated my party with much civility, and on that account I wrote for a Court Martial on him. My letter was sent to Lord Duncan, and dated October 7. The reason of my writing for it was this—I had taken Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Trollope's advice what to do.—He appeared to me to think a Court Martial a round-about way, at least I thought he thought so, although he did not express himself. Therefore laying my hand on my sword, I said to Major Trollope, "It is this must determine it. We parted, and I went on board, to put it in execution as soon as I could get into the Ardent, as an order from the Admiralty was expected for that purpose. When I got on board the Agincourt, Captain Williamson sent me orders not on any account to leave the ship till I was relieved by another Captain. The fleet failed in pursuit of the enemy before I was relieved; therefore, it was not Captain Williamson, but Captain Hopper that intended to have sent the challenge, and his being prevented from leaving the ship occasioned his letter to Lord Duncan. Whatever Captain Hopper's faults might be, that letter shewed that he was not afraid of making them public."

"I pretend not to a superiority of courage, but my feelings are my only happiness, and rather than suffer them to give me pain, I now say, however rash it may be, that when I have discharged my duty to my country, that Captain Williamson, or all, or any of the commissioned officers of the Agincourt, who may feel themselves injured by my trying their Captain, can be at no loss to know where to find me. The letter to Lord Duncan I will hereafter send you, to insert in your paper. Suffice it at present to say, my resentment was the resentment of an English soldier. I hope my breast will on such occasions ever beat with it, or cease to beat."

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"THOMAS HOPPER, Captain Marines."

DECEMBER 30.

The Court met this day, but soon after adjourned till Monday, when sentence will be passed.

LONDON GAZETTE, December 30.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, December 30. 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain ROBERT BARLOW Commander of his Majesty's ship Phoebe, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated in Cawland Bay the 26th instant.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 21st instant, at ten A. M. being, with his Majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 48 deg. 30 min. north, long. 10 deg. west, we discovered one of the enemy's frigates, which, about nine o'clock the same evening, we had the good fortune to come up with and capture, after an action which lasted upwards of 2 hours.

To account to their Lordships for its continuing so long, it will be necessary to trouble them with some detail. The difference in point of sailing between the two ships being inconsiderable, the damaged our masts, sails, and rigging very much with her stern chase guns, and at the moment when we were nearly in a situation to commence our attack, she put in stays, the Phoebe being at this time under a crowd of sail; and as, from the darkness of the night, the enemy's disposition for tacking could not be discovered, a few minutes necessarily elapsed, before we could tack to follow her, after exchanging broadsides on passing. This manœuvre increased our distance, and subjected us a second time to the fire of her stern chase, with which they were but too successful in cutting up our sails and rigging. At length, about ten o'clock, we got fairly alongside of her, when, after a handsome resistance of three quarters of an hour, she struck.

She proves to be La Nereide, of 36 guns, viz. 26

twelve pounders on her main-deck, 8 six pounders and

2 thirty-two pounder carronades on her quarter-deck,

manned with 330 men, commanded by Capt. Canon; failed from Rochefort 15 days before, and victualled for four months.

It is with the highest satisfaction I have to report the degree of ardour and zeal manifested by my officers and ship's company on this occasion, which, in my judgment, could not be exceeded.

From my First Lieutenant Halliday, I experienced all the support which I with confidence expected from so gallant and skilful an officer, which, amidst the difficulties to be contended with in a night action, was an incalculable advantage; and the Lieutenants Holland and Vaillant, Lieutenant Stewart of the marines, and Mr Cole, the Master, were no less active and distinguished at their several stations.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, is 1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 5 seamen, 5 marines, wounded.—That of the enemy amounts to 20 men killed and 55 men wounded.

ROB. BARLOW.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of L'Aigle and L'Intrepide, French privateers, of 14 guns each, by the Latona frigate, off the coast of Portugal.]

[This Gazette says, The Lords being met, and the Commons having come, the following Bills received the Royal Assent by Communion.—An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans of Exchequer bills—an act to revive a bill to continue until the 1st day of March, an act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on stilleries in the Highlands of Scotland—an act to continue, until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, so much of an act of his present Majesty, as relates to the exportation and carrying coastwise of wheat and rye, and to the importation of several articles of provision—an act to continue, until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, acts relating to the admission of certain articles of merchandise in neutral ships, &c.—an act to give further time for executing, and for enlarging the powers of an act to raise and embody a militia in Scotland—an act to amend an act, to enable his Majesty to grant commission to a certain number of foreign Protestants, who have served abroad as officers or engineers, to act and rank as officers or engineers in America only.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS adverted to the measure adopted last session, for providing for the defence of the country by the appointment of a supplemental militia, called the attention of the House to a motion he intended to make on the subject of these corps. The object of the bill he proposed to introduce, was to enable such individuals in the supplemental militia as were willing to enter into regular regiments to do so. It was also his intention to make a provision, that in cases where men enlisted under these circumstances, the country or parish should not be called upon to raise any other in their stead. The effect of this would be, to relieve the counties, and, at the same time, to augment the military force of the country. From the great extent of his Majesty's possessions abroad, a very large body of troops were required to defend them, and it was customary when regiments were much reduced to draft the men into other regiments, and send home the officers. This was the case with fourteen or fifteen regiments at present. Some of them consisted of fifty or sixty men each, and others were represented only by the officers and non commissioned officers. These officers were at present of no service to the country for want of men to complete their regiments, a circumstance peculiarly to be regretted, because the experience they must have gained from active service, made it desirable that the country should have the benefit of their exertion. It was also intended to confine the operations of the persons enlisting to European service. This plan would produce almost immediately, 20,000 men trained to arms. He concluded, by moving for leave to bring in a bill allowing a certain proportion of men belonging to the Supplemental Militia to enlist in the regular regiments.

Sir W. PULTENEY thought the measure was not sufficiently extensive in its operation. At the present conjuncture, he was of opinion every man in the country ought to be called into actual service. It was impossible for any man, who had not access to official intelligence, to judge of the degree of danger which threatened the country; but he thought the preparations for defence ought to be equal to any possible event.

Mr DUNDAS said, if he was to state the whole of the military force that could be called into action, in case of an attempt at invasion he was confident that the Hon. Baronet would agree with him, that there never was a period in the history of the country when its force was so great, or in a better condition to repel any aggression that the enemy might be inclined to make upon it, than the present moment.—He then adverted to the preparations of the enemy for an invasion; the true medium, he believed, to be neither to despise their menaces, nor to be intimidated by them. Much pains had of late been made to induce the people of this country totally to discredit the notion that the enemy were serious in their menaces, and to treat the idea of invasion with so much ridicule, as to render all measures of defence as unnecessary. He cautioned the country against that degree of contempt, which some persons were so anxious to excite; the consequence of too much confidence might be, that some night, when we were sleeping in false security in our beds, we might be convinced of our folly; these observations he had thrown out, not to dispirit the country, but to put them upon their guard, that they might frustrate the attempts of an enterprising enemy. In answer to what had fallen from the Honourable Baronet, respecting the inadequacy of the measure, he remarked that was one important object never to be neglected, namely, while they were providing for the security of the country, they should take as little away from its productive labour, and add as little to its expence, as the nature of the emergency would admit. On considering the number and discipline of the military force of every description, joined with the spirit of the inhabitants, he was convinced that the country was in a situation to repel any attempts that might be made upon it.

Sir W. PULTENEY in explanation, said, he did not wish it to be understood that he had expressed a doubt of the military force being adequate to the emergency, nor was he for an increase of the public expence; but he was convinced, that such was the disposition of the country at the present moment, that a great deal might be done, without any additional expence.

Mr BURDON approved of the principle of the measure, and expressed a wish that some regulation would take place for exonerating the country from the charge

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of provisional cavalry.—A corps, equally servicable, he thought might be raised, and maintained at half the expense.

Mr BAKER said a words; after which leave was given, and a bill ordered.

The bill having been previously prepared, Mr Dundas brought it in, and moved that it should be read the first time. It was read accordingly, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next.

ROYAL FAMILY.

Mr TIERNEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he expected to be ordered to deliver a message to the House relative to the contribution of the Royal Family to the public expense. If no such message was in contemplation, he should move in the Committee of Ways and Means, for the repeal of all the clauses which exempt the Royal Family from paying to the general contributions.

ASSESSED TAXES BILL.

Mr PITT moved the report of the assessed taxes bill should be brought up. The schedule was then taken up, and a variety of verbal and literal alterations were made in the several clauses. After going through the whole, Mr Pitt moved the different additional clauses.

Clause 1, puts houses licensed for reception of lunatics. 2, Places kept for public entertainment. 3, Houses kept by Royal Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts, on the same footing as houses usually let to lodgers. 4, Exempts subalterns, and 5, Non-commissioned officers and privates of Yeoman Cavalry enrolled previous to the 10th of October 1797, from the additional duty on one horse for each person. 6, All stage coaches, and others travelling for hire, from the carriage duty. 7, Persons keeping carriages not made use of previous to the 5th of April 1798, are not to pay the increased rate. 8, Annual officers of corporations are not to pay for servants, horses, and carriages used only in their official stations during the year of office—sheriffs of counties are also in like manner exempt. 9, The additional rate on dogs, where a composition is now paid, is to be charged on the composition. 10, Provisional cavalry exempt in like manner as yeoman cavalry. 11, Regulates the mode of charging persons at bathing places, &c. where two or more houses are held by one person. 12, Respects new built houses not yet occupied. 13 to 20, Have various regulations, as appointing Collectors, regulating their duties, their poundage, &c. &c. 21 to 26, order an account to be opened at the Bank of England, where persons may pay in any part of their assessment, not less than three instalments at a time; and receive a discount of 4 per cent; several regulations respecting the mode, &c. were adopted.

The House divided on a clause for allowing receipts to be taken on unstamped paper.—Carried, 34 to 14.

Mr BURTON brought in a clause to empower Commissioners for building churches, gaols, and bridges, to suspend the erection and payment of the funds payable to the creditors, for years. The House divided on filling up the blank twice—on 7 years, Noes 40—Ayes 6;—on 5 years, Noes 38—Ayes 7.—It was then carried for three years without a division.

After the amendments in the body of the bill were gone through, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, printed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

LONDON.

JANUARY 1.

The Russian courier, who arrived in such haste a few days since from St. Petersburg, returned on Friday.—He was not dispatched by the Court of Russia, but was sent by a company of Russian merchants, and addressed to Mr Hope. The object of his journey relates to some money transactions; but whether to the private affairs of the merchants, or to a loan to the Emperor of Russia, is uncertain.

Lieutenant Lord Camelford is expected to arrive hourly, in one of his Majesty's sloops of war, by order of Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island station, in order to answer before his Peers, the heinous offence of which he has been charged by the Coroner's Inquest of the island of Barbadoes.

It was on Friday strongly reported, that the Commander in Chief is at issue with Administration, on their intended reduction of the officers of the new levies to half-pay.

At the close of the Poll for Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Without on Saturday, the numbers were—Mr Price 468—Mr Waddington 346.

When our paper went to press this day, Mr Price's majority was more than 200. The poll finally closes at three o'clock.—*Packet.*

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The whole of the homeward-bound West India fleet has now arrived, excepting one vessel belonging to London, and one to Liverpool.

According to a proclamation issued at Vienna, the haven of Chiozzi, in the Gulf of Venice, is declared a free port.

The Hawke, Dempster, arrived on Friday at Poole, in 17 days from Newfoundland. She parted from the convoy with about 20 fail, eleven days since. On the 1st ult. considerable damage was done at Newfoundland by a violent storm. In Carbonear Bay four vessels were driven ashore; the Chance and Eagle, laden with fish, and the Gibraltar in ballast, were totally lost: the Industry was got off with damage.

Some days since, a French schooner privateer, of 14 guns, captured seven or eight English vessels off Foulness: One of these, the Betsey of Yarmouth, has been retaken, owing to the ingenuity of Rundle the master, who being left on board the prize, persuaded the Frenchmen that there were funds without or to the eastward of them, and therefore, if they did not keep the vessel close in with the shore, they would lose her. In pursuing his advice, they run her aground on the Newcome Sand, and, on a boat from Winterton going to their assistance, they surrendered themselves prisoners.

Several Italian papers, received with the last mail, mention that the whole of the Venetian fleet, on their voyage to Toulon, have been separated in a strong gale of wind, which lasted three days, and that many of them, heavy laden with the contents of the Arsenal of Venice, are supposed to be lost.

STOCKS.

No business done this day at the Stock Exchange.

STATE PAPER.

STATE OF THE PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED AT RASTADT, CONTAINING THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF PEACE AGREED UPON AT CAMPO FORMIO, WHICH ARE TO BE RATIFIED AT RASTADT BY THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLED THERE.

I. All the Ecclesiastical States in Germany, especially those having possessions on the left borders of the Rhine, shall be secularized for the benefit of the Electors.

II. As much as is possible, the most important States shall receive natural frontiers, to be fixed upon.

III. The King of England loses all his possessions in Germany, and, with his Electorate, also his influence in the German Empire.

DESIGN AND MEANS FOR THE EXECUTION.

I. France takes the Rhine as the natural frontier. All the country between Germersheim and Rhineberg shall be incorporated to the Republic, together with the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein and Casel. The French to erect tetes-ponts opposite Huningen, Strasbourg and Cologne; that near Mannheim is to be razed. The navigation on the Rhine to be free for the French and Germans, and none of either nation shall be allowed to establish tolls or imposts.

II. Holland receives that part of Germany on the left Rhine border, which lies north of Venlo, Gueltern and Rhinebergen, viz. a small part of the Electorate of Cologne, the Prussian share of Guelders, and that part of the Duchy of Cleve situated on the left Rhine border—here the river Ems makes the frontier of Holland, viz. from its source to the city Rhine where it becomes navigable. From Rhine to Haltern, where the Seve and Lippe unite, shall be drawn a straight line, and every thing situated on this side of the line, and on the right border of the Lippe, shall also be joined to Holland, inclusive of the city of Wefel, viz.

1. One small part of East Friesland.
2. A considerable part of the Bithopric of Munster, with the towns Scafeld, Hofman, and Haltern.
3. The marquisate Bentheim and Schweinfurt.
4. That part of the duchy of Cleve on the right borders of the Lippe. The navigation of this and the river Ems to be free for Germany and Holland, and no imposts or tolls are to be established.

III. The House of Austria renounces, in favour of his Prussian Majesty, its possessions in Poland and Silesia, on the left border of the Weichsel or Vistula. In favour of the Elector of Bavaria, of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden, the whole Austrian Suabia, and that part of Tirole situate on the left border of the Inn—for which it is to receive,

1. That part of the Bavarian circuit on the right side of the Inn, containing part of the duchy of Bavaria, the archbishopric of Salzburg, and the provostship of Berchtesgaden.
2. That part of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate on the left side of the Raba; also that part of the metropolitan bishopric of Passau to the left of the Danube, and to the right of the Inn.
3. The small part of the marquisate Bayreuth, situated on the right of the Eger. From the source of the Raba a straight line to be drawn to the source of the Eger, and all the country on this side of the line to be incorporated with the House of Austria.

IV. Prussia renounces, in favour of France and Holland, his possessions on the left of the Rhine, in the circles of Westphalia and Franconia, and that part of Pomerania on the left to the Oder, the lordships Lora and Klettenberg, his possessions in the county Mansfeld, part of the duchy of Magdeburg, known by the name of Sant Circle, for which he receives

1. That part of Poland and Silesia to the left of the Vistula.
2. The whole marquisate Lauritz.
3. The possessions of the King of England situated to the left of the Elbe and the right of the Weser, which river is to form the boundary to the Prussian dominions on the left of the circle of Westphalia: They contain nearly the electorate, and almost the whole county of Bremen and Verden, the county Spiegelberg, and part of the county Hoya.
4. The imperial free town of Bremen and Goslar.
5. The States of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.
6. The Bithopric Hildesheim.
7. The possessions or territory of the city of Hamburg to the left of the Elbe.
8. That part of the Abbey Corvey, and the county of Schaumburg.

V. The Elector of Bavaria renounces his possessions on the left of the Rhine, the Duchy of Bergen, the part of Bavaria intended for Austria, (see above) and receives in return—

1. The Bithoprics Regensburg and Freydingen, and that part of the Bithopric Passau situated on the left of the Inn.
2. That part of the Circle of Franconia on the left of the Mayn; viz. the Bithopric Riechstad, great portions of the Bithoprics Bamberg and Wurzburg, the Marquisate Anspach and the free imperial cities Windheim, Rothenburgh, Nurnberg, with their territories, and the possessions of the Grand Master of the Germanic Order.
3. Austrian Suabia (with exception of Breisgau and the county Hohenberg) the Lordships of Voralberg, and the part of Tyrol on the left of the Inn.
4. The Bithoprics Conzang and Augsburg, with the Abbeys, Provostships, and Imperial free towns in the circle of Suabia, excepting those included in the States of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden.
5. That part of the Bithoprics Worms and Speyer on the left of the Rhine, including Philippsburg.
6. That part of the Electorate of Mayence on the left of the Mayn, with the exception of some districts to be given to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt.

Part of the Lower Palatinate on the left of the Rhine, excepting the city of Caub, with its appendages, intended for the Landgrave of Hesse Rheinfels, together with all No. 5 and 6, in specified counties, shall be made over to the Duke of Deuxponts, as the probable heir to the Electorate of Bavaria, who renounces all his possessions on the left of the Rhine in favour of France.

VI. The House of Hesse receives for its possessions, on the left of the Rhine, the Lordships Lichtenau and Wildstadt in Suabia, ditto in the principality of Henneberg; in Franconia, in the counties of Schaumburg and Hoya, and Pymont in Westphalia, viz.

1. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel:
a. That part of the Electorate of Mayence included by Hesse, viz. the Bailiwicks Amoneburg and Fritzlar.
b. The Bithoprics Fulda and Paderborn.
c. The Duchy of Westphalia appertaining to the Electorate of Cologne.
d. The Electoral Dignity.

2. The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt:
a. The share of the Electorate of Mayence on the right of the Mayn till towards Taub.
b. The small part of the same Electorate on the left of Mayn, a little above Alchaffenberg, till towards Hannau, viz. the Bailiwicks Steinheim, Dieburg, and some other districts to the north of the county of Erbach, comprising, amongst others, the towns Seligenstadt and Hofheim—together with the Bailiwick Gernheim, situated on the Rhine; but the remaining part on the left Mayn borders will be joined to the Palatinate.

3. The free imperial cities of Frankfurt on the Mayn and Weizlar, with its territories.
4. The Landgrave of Hesse-Rheinfels-Rothenburg:
a. Those parts of the Electorate of Mayence situated on the left of the Rhine.
b. The possession of the Electorate of Treves, or Trier, to the left of the Lahn.

c. The city of Taub, with all its appurtenances.
4. The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg to receive the free imperial city of Fritzlar.

VII. The Duke of Wurtemberg to have:

1. The County of Hohenberg.
2. All the free imperial towns and bailiwicks of the Circle of Suabia, surrounded by the States of the Duke.
3. The Electoral dignity.

VIII. The Margrave of Baden to obtain, for his possessions on the left of the Rhine and those of the Breisgau:

1. That part of the Bithopric of Strasbourg on the right borders of the Rhine.
2. The Lordships Lichtenau, Wildstadt, and Lahn.
3. All the Ortenau.
4. The Imperial free cities of Offenburg, Zelle, Gengenbach, with the Abbeys of the same name.

IX. The House of Nassau to renounce its possessions on the left of the Rhine and the Ems, in favour of France and Holland; as also the Lordship Lohr—and obtains in return,

1. The Prince of Nassau-Dietz (late Hereditary Stadtholder):
a. The Duchy of Bergen, with the city of Dordrecht.
b. That part of the Duchy of Cleve on the left of the Lippe.
c. The Abbeys Essen and Werden.
d. The County of Rottlinghausen, depending on the Electorate of Cologne.
e. The County of Mark, with the imperial free town of Dortmund.
f. That small part of the Electorate of Cologne on the right of the Rhine, to the north-west of Nonnenwerth, containing, amongst others, the town of Konigswinter.
g. The Electoral dignity under the title of Elector of Nassau Bergen—where against this Prince is to give up his present possessions to the other branches of his House.
2. The other branches of Nassau, viz. the Princes of Nassau Wieburg, Nassau Usingen, and Saarbruk, are to divide amongst them;

a. The County Dietz, Usingen, Dillenburg, and Beilstein.
b. The Prussian possessions of the County of Sayn.
c. That part of Treves and Cologne which extends on the right to the Rhine, from the right of the Lahn, towards Nonnenwerth.

X. The Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel gives up his dominions to Prussia, and obtains in return—

1. The Bithopric of Osnabruck, and a considerable part of that of Munster, amongst others, the town of this name, (viz. Holland).
2. The greater part of the Principality of Minden, and the County of Hoya, and a small part of the Duchy of Bremen and Verden, viz. what is situated on the left of the Weser.
3. The Counties of Lingen, Tecklenburgh, Dipholt, and Ravensberg.
4. Almost the whole Principality of East Friesland, extending on the left to the Ems. (Vide Holland).
5. The Electoral dignity, under the title of Elector of Westphalia.

XI. The House of Schaumburg Lippe renounces all its possessions on the right on the Weser, in favour of Prussia, and receives there against,

1. Those parts of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the County of Schaumburg-Lippe and Pymont.
2. Such parts of the Electorate of Hanover situate on the left of the Weser, between the Bithoprics of Paderborn and Counties of Schaumburg and Pymont, containing, amongst others, the small towns of Kell, Bodenwerden and Leshain, with the County of Sternberg.
3. That part of the Abbey Corvey on the left of the Weser.
4. The Prussian dominions, and those of the Bithopric of Paderborn situate in the County of Lippe, viz. Lippstadt, and the bailiwick Swalenberg, Oldenburg, and Stoppelberg.

XII. The House of Saxony to give up the Marquisate Lauritz, and to obtain,

1. The Elector of Saxony.
2. The whole County of Mansfeld, the Lordships Lora and Klettenberg, and the county Mansfeld.
3. The Hanoverian possessions in the County of Hohenstein.
4. The free imperial towns of Mulhausen and Northausen.
5. Eichefeld and Erfurt, with the territory belonging to the Electorate of Mayence.
6. That part of the Franconian Circle on the left of the Eger, and the right of the Mayn, viz. part of the Bithopric Bamberg, Wurzburg, and the Marquisate of Bayreuth; further, the free imperial city of Schweinfurt.
2. The other branches of the Saxon line, to divide amongst them the lands of the Electorate of Saxony, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the Principality of Henneberg.

XIII. The King of Denmark gives up to Sweden, the title of Bornholm, and the right of the Sound duties, where against he is to obtain,

1. The Hanoverian dominions on the right of the Elbe.
2. The free imperial towns of Hamburg and Lubeck, with the Bithopric of the same name.
3. The Electoral dignity of Duke of Holstein.
XIV. Sweden to receive,
1. That part of the Duchy of Pomerania, on the left of the Oder.
2. The title of Bornholm and the Sound duties.

XV. Switzerland to renounce to France Mulhausen, situate in the department of the Upper Rhine; and that part of the canton of Basle on the left of the Birse;—the principality Neuchâtel, and the city of Genf, with its territory, against that of Breisgau, on the left of the Rhine.

The cidevant Duke of Modena shall receive for indemnification,

1. The part of the Marquisate Baden, situate in the Breisgau.
2. The estates of the Great Prior of the Maltese Order, residing at Heisterheim, in Breisgau.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

I. The Emperor of Germany to be elected by the Electors, whose number is to be nine, viz. Electors of Bohemia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse Cassel, Westphalia, (Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel) Holstein (King of Denmark) Nassau Bergen (cidevant Hereditary Stadtholder.)

II. The Emperor to have the Presidency at the assembly, which are only to decide on the treaties between the States of the Empire; on war and peace; and in general on the objects comprising their respective interests.

III. The Imperial Assemblies to consist only of one Chamber, to be called—

a. The Emperor to have six votes, as Emperor and Elector of Bohemia.
b. The Electors—of whom to have four votes.
c. The Princes whose revenues amount to two millions of livres to have three votes each.
d. Those whose revenues amount to one million to have each two votes.
e. Those whose revenues amount only to 300,000 livres, (about 22,000l. Sterling) to remain under the jurisdiction of such Electors, whose dominions are nearest their own.
f. Each of the Imperial States entitled to a seat and vote on the diet, may, without the consent of the Empire, make treaties, either with their co-states or with foreign powers, respecting the arrangement of the boundaries of their several possessions, and also their securities and commerce.

Each Imperial State may establish within its own jurisdiction, schools, academies, &c.
The Electors and Princes only, whose revenues amount to two millions of livres, (or 82,333l. Sterling) can exercise the privilege and the right of coining, *de non appellandi*.
The union of two Electors never to be admitted!
If an Elector should have no successor or lawful heir, the rest of the Electors shall elect a new one from among the Imperial States, which possess the Seat Vote on the Diet.
The dominions of the other Princes, who leave no heirs or successors, shall be incorporated with the possessions of the next neighbouring Elector, or with those situate in the same circles.

1. There shall be established a highest Court of Justice, whose members shall be appointed on the Diet, and who are to decide on the differences and disputes arising among the States of the Empire.
2. The subjects of the States which do not enjoy the right of *non appellandi*, may appeal to this highest Court of Justice.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS, December 29.

SCOTS APPEAL.

The House of Lords gave judgment in the Appeal from the Court of Session, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq. against the Trustees of the late ROBERT DALRYMPLE, Writer to the Signet.—The case was, that the respondents having a debt upon the bankrupt estate of Dornoch, their factor had received and discharged the debt in the year 1771, giving up the penalties. More than twenty years after, the respondents brought this action for the amount of the penalties, alleging, that their factor had no power to give them up. It was alleged, from a variety of circumstances, that the factor acted from authority, and that the respondents had subsequently approved of what he did.—The Court of Session gave decree for the amount of the penalties, and for costs.—The House of Lords, on the motion of Lord THURLOW, ordered the decree to be REVERSED, and that the Court of Session should award costs to the appellant.

A letter dated London, Monday afternoon, addressed to a Gentleman in Edinburgh, concludes thus—
“So much for business, to which I shall add a few lines of news.—I am just now told, and assured of its certainty, that a person is this day arrived from Calais, who gives the important information, that BUONAPARTE and BARRAS have both been arrested at Paris.”

There is every reason to believe that the above is founded in fact.—Private accounts from Paris state, that BUONAPARTE is the constant associate of the Directory, BARRAS and NEUCHATEAU, who are opposed by the sanguinary promoters of terror, REUBEL and MERLIN; LEPAUX, who is not a man of business, fluctuates between the great parties without being attached to either. BARRAS, whose genius and enterprise is equal to any achievement, and who likewise is the favourite of the fair, loses much power by a reputed impotency, which overleaps discretion, and which his adherents, amongst whom are comprised the Orleans party, dread will injure them.

He looks to himself, and conceives his permanent greatness built on the glory of his friend BUONAPARTE, whose supreme power he would establish as the means of his individual consequence. The ascendancy which the Ministers of Vengeance, MERLIN and REUBEL, have acquired, may have occasioned BARRAS to look on a second situation.

The situation of affairs in the French metropolis are said to have been such of late, that immediate and important changes are inevitable; each of the hostile factions crowd Paris with their partisans, and, under pretext of augmenting the levies in the western provinces, draw from the frontiers, towards the capital, such corps as they consider affected to their respective interests.—The army in general is devoted to BARRAS and his colleagues. REUBEL and his sanguinary associates have a decided majority in the citizens of Paris; so great indeed, that Buonaparte, from considerations to his personal safety, was prevented from appearing in the public streets.

A very important STATE PAPER will be found in the preceding column. It details a variety of new arrangements relative to the different States of Germany. By it the Elector of Hanover is to lose all his possessions and influence there. This paper, it seems, was framed by the celebrated Professor BUACH; at the request of the French Directory, and is to be taken as the basis of the treaty about to be negotiated at Rastadt.

By this day's post we are informed, that a Captain belonging to Sir EDWARD PELLER's Squadron had landed in Mount's Bay, with intelligence that a French fleet is at sea; with transports having on board 50,000 troops, destined to attempt a landing on the Scilly Islands, and the north of Ireland. This report meets with very little credit.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 31.

An English sailor left Brest on Christmas day, in a Danish vessel, that landed him at Ostfordness yesterday. He reports, that astonishing preparations are going on at that port. Sixteen sail of men of war are vailing with extraordinary dispatch; three or four hundred gun-boats are fitted out; and an immense multitude of hands are now employed upon the construction of one of those immense rafts projected by Citizen MONCE. It is to be 700 yards by 350, and to be worked by machines, windmills, horsemills, &c.; a grand citadel to be built in the centre. Already was the ground floor laid of the thickets of six or seven barks; even the English prisoners are at work—he had himself been employed five or six weeks. No secrecy is used; any one may inspect their works. He describes the resolution and alacrity of the French soldiers to be at the highest enthusiasm.

In the London markets last Monday, wheat, upon the whole, was 1s. higher, oats also rose from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.—Little variation in barley since last week.

For remainder of Edinburgh news, see next page.

Shipping.

The Ceres, McIntosh, from Lish, arrived at London the 28th inst.—all well.

ARRIVED AT GRANDMOUTH.

Dec. 30. Hope, Charters, from Rotterdam, deals and iron.
Jan. 1. Dempster, Cochran, from Hamburg, for Oldenburg goods.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Jan. 1. Fife, Mackie, from Peterburgh, goods.
2. Nicholas, Garden, from Aberdeen, do.
3. Eliz. & Bell, Wait, from Ely, grain.
Molly Leighton, Middleton, from Montrose, grain.
Lovely Betty, Foreman, from Dundee, do.
Charming Molly, Quinn, from do. do.
Two Brothers, Kidd, from do. do.
Endavour, Tait, from do. do.
Tavistock, Pyle, from do. goods.
Peggy, Clark, from do. do.
Edinburgh Packet, Ashin, from New York, goods.
Merchant, Whalley, from Sunderland, coals.
Wind S.W.—a fresh breeze.

On Tuesday last, at Dalkeith House, the Countess of Dalkeith was safely delivered of a son.

Married at Feddinch, on the 26th of last month, WILLIAM KEIR, Esq. to Miss FRANCES LINDSAY, daughter of William Lindsay of Feddinch, Esq.

Monday was married at Tinswald-Downs, WILLIAM CURRIE, Esq. of Inver-Hall, Monmouthshire, to Miss BUSHY, daughter of John Bushy, Esq.

ROBERT HEPBURN, Esq. of Clerkington, died at Middleton the 2d current.

Mr DAVID MARTIN, an eminent portrait painter, died on Saturday at his house in James's Square.

Died at Forres, on the 16th ult. Baillie THOMAS EDDIE, Chief Magistrate of that burgh.

Died at Brechin, on the 29th ult. Mrs SARAH GIB, wife of Mr James Gib, merchant there.

Arrived on Monday last, at Walker's Hotel, their Grace the Duke and Duchess of MONTROSE, from Buchanan House, on their way to London. Same day set off from the same place, his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, for the Flanders.

Monday being New Year's Day, the ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS First Regiment, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and INFANTRY, assembled in St. Andrew's Church, where an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Principal BAIRD, from Deuteronomy xxiii. 9. "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every wicked thing." The collection amounted to about 100l. Sterling.

Yesterday, JOHN YOUNG was executed here, for the crime of house-breaking and robbery. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and behaved in a manner becoming his unhappy situation. He was attended by his two brothers, and the Rev. Dr GLOAG assisted him in his devotional exercises.

On Saturday evening, NEIL McKINNON, of the Argyleshire Fencibles, an officer's servant, was barbarously murdered on the high road, between Lisburn and Blaris Camp, on his way from Belfast. A reward of one hundred guineas is offered by the regiment for the apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this diabolical deed.

The REPULSE and AGAMEMNON men of war, of 64 guns each, are to be stationed in the Humber for the protection of that coast. The latter is arrived.

Last night, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch's house at Smeaton, was unfortunately burnt to the ground. We have not heard of any person being hurt.

On Saturday last, a most alarming fire broke out in the Town Mills at Stirling, which did very considerable damage before it could be got under.

One day last week, a brewer's servant, who had been employed in carrying beer to Portchester prison, was committed to Winchester goal, on a charge of having conveyed two French officers out of the prison in a large beer cask, by which means they escaped.

On Tuesday next the 9th inst. there will be an Assembly at Leith. Ladies Tickets to be had of the Members; Gentlemen's Tickets issued at Mr WILLIS'S Shop, Leith, on producing an order from a Subscriber. No Tickets given out, or money taken at the door.

The dancing to begin at seven, and end at one o'clock.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION FOR THE POOR. On Sunday the 7th inst. there is to be an extraordinary collection at both the Churches of Canongate, for the benefit of the poor of that parish. As many of the most opulent inhabitants may not have an opportunity of contributing at the church door, it is requested they will be pleased to send their collection to the Elders who shall attend on Sunday, or to Mr WILLIAM HUME, Treasurer to the Charity Workhouse of Canongate, who will grant receipts, if required. A box is also placed in the Charity Workhouse, to receive the mites of those who may chafe to visit the House.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE, AND REWARD FOR A DISCOVERY.

THAT on the evening of SATURDAY last the 30th ult. a Man on horseback giving himself out to be an English rider, came to the house of Mrs Campbell, innkeeper at the end of Carron Bridge, near Carron Works, in Stirlingshire, desired lodging all night, and intimated that he behaved to be off early next morning. That he was according lodged, but in the morning it was discovered that he had gone off while the family was in bed, having stolen and taken with him the following particulars, viz.

A Silver Cup, weighing 85 ounces having a large handle on each side, a cover with a silver apple on the top thereof; On the one side, this inscription: "This Cup was given by the Officers of the Bombay Regiment to John Stewart, as a mark of their gratitude." On the other side, "A gift from John Stewart to his affectionate mother, 1797."

A Silver Belt Pot, marked A.M.
Six Table Spoons, marked A.M.S. cyphered.
One Diver, ditto, ditto.
Eleven Tea Spoons, marked M.D.
Five ditto unmarked, London made.
One pair of Tea Tongs, ditto.
A Punch Ladle, marked M.D.

A Silver Salt round marked, A.M.M.
A Boy's Hat.

From information received, and circumstances discovered, it now appears, that the above Robbery was committed by ANDREW AITKEN, an old offender, who had some time ago stolen a horse from Falkirk, and another from Musselburgh, both of which he carried to Carlisle, where they were recovered; and he being apprehended, was brought to, and kept for some time prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

Whoever will, within three months from this date, apprehend this said Andrew Aitken, or give such information to Mr Littlejohn, Procurator Fiscal, of Stirling Shire, or to Mr William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of the County of Edinburgh, as shall be the means of apprehending him, and recovering of forfeited articles, shall, upon conviction, receive a Reward of TEN GUINEAS.

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 3, 1798.
N.B. The said Andrew Aitken is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has short dark-coloured hair, which comes a little over his forehead; has a fair complexion; the English accent; wore a drab-coloured great coat, pantaloons of broad striped corduroy, and new boots.

He rode a dark-brown horse, short tail, had been fired for the spavin on the near hind leg, had a saddle resembling those used by the light cavalry, with saddle bags, cut, as is supposed, to receive the articles stolen.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

At the Coach yard of Browns in Co. Abbeyhill, New Fashionable GIG, with a Sword Case and plated mounting, with or without Harness.

A good second hand two wheeled CHAISE, with a roof and Harness.

A second hand taxed CART, made in imitation of a Windsor chair.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 17th January, 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

THE HOUSE No. 18. North Frederick Street, presently possessed by Mr Whyte Melville, advocate, consisting of a first floor and tank story.

On the first floor are two public rooms, and four bed-rooms, with a good dressing closet, off which is a cold bath, and other conveniences.

In the tank story is a good kitchen, with four rooms, closets and larder, also a large wine cellar; one of the rooms is about 24 feet long, and being well lighted is extremely fit for a writing chamber.

The back ground is divided into a court and green, where are a walk-house, several cellars, &c. with a coach-house and stable.

The premises may be seen on Mondays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock afternoon.

N.B. The proprietor has a privilege of building on part of his back ground along Thistle Street, to a considerable height.

For further particulars, apply at the house, or to Mr James Balfour, W. S. George Square.

A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FEU-DUTIES, FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January 1798, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE BREWERY, Dwelling-house, stable, Hay-loft, and Garden at Borrowloch, which belonged to and were occupied by the deceased George Gardiner brewer there, with the small Dwelling-house and Cellar on the west side of the entry to the Brewery.

The brew-house and malt-barn, which are both exceedingly commodious, are quite new, having been erected within these few years by Mr Gardiner. The stable, which will contain four horses and hay-loft above it are also new.

The dwelling-house is contiguous to the brewery, and consists of an excellent kitchen on the ground-floor, with two cellars under the same, and water-pipe; an elegant dining-room, drawing-room, and three bed-rooms on the second floor, all in the best repair, with good garrets above, which may be fitted up for bed-rooms at a very small expense; so that the house may be made to accommodate a very large family.

The dwelling house at the entry to the brewery is let for 41-yearly rent, and the cellar at 11.

There is likewise on the premises an exceeding good Garden, neatly laid out, and well stocked with fruit-trees, and gooseberry and currant bushes of the best kinds.

There is also to be sold, either along with the above subjects or separately, the FEU or TACK-DUTIES of certain other subjects adjacent, set off by the said George Gardiner to Alexander Steel and others (upon leases of 999 years) amounting in whole to about 18 guineas per annum.

John Noble, cooper at Borrowloch, will show the premises, every day previous to the sale, between the hours of twelve and three afternoon. And for particulars apply to Alexander Wright, writer to the signet, No. 23, Hanover Street, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

VILLAS In the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh, And other Subjects for Sale.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th of January next, at one o'clock afternoon.

I. THE VILLA OF BROUGHTON PARK, lying on the north side, and in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh; consisting of 3 acres, 3 rods, 37 falls, all well inclosed, at present occupied mostly in nursery.

Upon the premises are a commodious neat Mansion-house, Garden, and suitable offices, possessed by Andrew Leslie feedman in Edinburgh, the proprietor, besides a smaller dwelling-house, small garden, &c. occupied by a tenant.

II. The Property at PORTOBELLO, lying about three miles east from Edinburgh, upon the sea-shore, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh; consisting of 4 1/2 Scots acres, all well fenced with stone walls, and laid out in three separate inclosures surrounded with gardens, shrubbery, &c.

In the southernmost inclosure adjoining to the Musselburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-house. And in the north inclosure upon the sea side, there is also a neat dwelling-house, commonly known by the name of Portobello Tower, with proper offices, &c.

The premises are most particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they presently are, or converted into three separate villas, the middle inclosure affording a delightful situation for a house.

III. THE MANSION-HOUSE of Bridge Castle, in Linlithgowshire, and about ten Scots acres of ground around it, all substantially inclosed, with a garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, and suitable offices, lying about five measured miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate, upon the new road leading from Linlithgow to the new Glasgow road, which affords a most convenient access.

The Mansion-house is substantial, and would be a very comfortable residence for a genteel family, being large, surrounded by fine old trees, pleasantly situated upon a good troutling water which passes under the garden wall, and in the centre of a sporting country.

Mr Leslie will show the premises at Broughton Park; and the servants at Portobello and Bridge Castle those there.

For further information, persons intending to purchase, may apply to Donald McLaine, feedman in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of Mr Leslie and Cunningham, or to Alexander Forsyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the articles of roup and title deeds of the subjects may be seen.

ARABLE AND SHEEP FARMS, In the County of Mid-Lothian.

THE two Farms of CASTLELAW, as presently possessed by Thomas Hodge and John Brown, and the Farm of CORSEHOUSE, as possessed by Alexander Brown, lying within the parish of Glenrothes, upon the road leading from Edinburgh by the Wrights Houses and Burntside Links.

These farms lie connected, on the south side of the Pentlands Hills, and consist of 438 acres of arable and 497 acres of sheep pasture, the acres being computed by the English measure. The arable land is almost wholly either an uncommon rich loam, or a very fine light dry soil; and under proper management, and skillful farming, may be rendered extremely productive, so as to yield as heavy crops of wheat or turnip, as are produced any where in Scotland.

These farms are admirably situated, both with regard to markets and the means of improvement. The towns of Edinburgh and Dalkeith, which afford a ready market for all the produce of the farms, lie at a distance of between six and seven measured miles; and there is abundance of lime and coal within three miles, all these places being connected with the farms by excellent roads. In a word, a more eligible farm for an extensive arable and sheep farmer seldom occurs.

A farmer of ability and enterprise, with a good capital, and none other need apply, may here expect to meet with the most ample recompence for his industry. Every encouragement, as to inclosing and proper accommodation, will be given to farmers of skill, who have resided in places where the modern method of agriculture by turnip is well understood.

The farms will be let either together or in two lots, and upon a lease of 19 years, or for such other period as may be suitable to the views of the parties. The entry to the houses and pasture of the farms of Castlelaw, to be at Whitunday next, and to the arable land at Martinmas next; and the entry to the farm of Corsehouse, which consists of 77 English acres, will not be till Martinmas 1800.

For further particulars, application may be made to Robert Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw, the proprietor, to whom proposals in writing will be given in, and which proposals must particularly specify what houses or other buildings or inclosing may be wanted.

Intended offerers may apply for particulars to Mr James Veatch at Merington, Mr Alexander Low at Woodend, both by Dunfermline, or Mr Peter Brown of Rawlat, at Newton, by Jedburgh. The offers, if desired, will be secret.

Thomas Watson, at Bath, will show the farms, and point out the marches.

TO LET FURNISHED, A SMALL HOUSE, No. 18. Rose Street, consisting of a dining-room, two bed-rooms, closets, kitchen, and garret. For particulars, apply to Mr Lamb, upholsterer.

ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE, And those afflicted with COUGHS & COLDS. CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY, A MEDICINE

Far superior to any yet discovered, for radically curing the most violent

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, & CONSUMPTIONS—

Prepared only by HENRY CUNDELL, Chemist and Druggist, No. 47, Minorie, London.

And sold retail, in bottles of 11s. 6d. 5s. 5d. and 2s. 6d. duty included.

In taking Half a Dozen Bottles, the Stamps will be allowed

THE virtues of Honey, in all Pulmonary disorders, have been celebrated in all nations from the earliest annals of the Materia Medica. This truly essential preparation of that invaluable production, possesses all its virtues in a highly improved degree, and is justly ranked amongst the most valuable remedies ever yet offered to the public, for disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

To Mr HENRY CUNDELL, No. 47, Minorie.

"SIR, MY wishes to promote the interests of superior merit, and to afford consolation to the afflicted, induces me to request you will lay my case before the public, as an incontestible proof of the astonishing efficacy of your valuable improved Balsam of Honey."

"I was afflicted for near three years with an Asthma, which at times was so severe as to render my existence really undesirable, particularly in the spring of the present year, when a Cold, which I unfortunately caught, increased the difficulty in breathing so much, and brought on such a variety of alarming symptoms, as to render the keeping my chamber indispensably necessary; in this distressing situation I applied to my Apothecary, a man of considerable eminence in my neighbourhood, but his Medicines had no effect, and the disorder became every day more seriously alarming. Just at this time hearing of the cures made by your Improved Balsam of Honey, I determined to try a bottle of it. I did, and its effects exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The first two or three doses caused me to expectorate a vast quantity of tough viscid phlegm, and so speedily removed every symptom, that by the time I had taken one bottle, I was enabled to pursue my usual avocations with greater pleasure than I had experienced for a very long period. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant."

JOHN SAUNDERS."

Farmer Street, Shadwell, Jan. 4, 1797. Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, South Bridge, Edinburgh, And in Retail by

J. Mearns, Glasgow, J. Blyth, Leven, J. Morrison and Son, Perth, A. Barry, Paisley, J. Allen, Dundee, P. Craigie, Montrose, J. Anderson, Aberdeen, J. Palmer, Keils, Tho. Wright, Stirling, J. Dempster, Cupar.

CAUTION. The Public are particularly requested to ask for CUNDELL'S IMPROVED BALSAM OF HONEY; and none can be genuine but what are signed by him at the bottom of each Pamphlet.

Sale of a Spanish Ship and Cargo.

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

To be Sold by Public Auction, at the Countinghouse of Ramsay, Williamson and Co. merchants in Leith, on Tuesday the 23d day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE HULL

OF THE SPANISH SHIP SAN ANTONIO,

Alcoa EL TRIUMPHANTE, Francis Cocoll late Master, burden about 300 tons, taken in the North Sea, on her voyage from Peterburgh to Barcelona, by his Majesty's Ship Hawke, Bernard Hale, Esq. commander.

ALSO,

THE RIGGING and MATERIALS of the said Spanish Ship, and her CARGO, consisting of

1700 Bolls Ruffia Wheat 25 Pieces Sail Cloth
17 Tons Iron 25 Pieces Ruffia Linen
15 Tons Hemp 8 Pieces Ruffia do.
1: 1: 5 Cork 1 Piece Cheque do.

0: 3: 25 Deals 1 Piece of Drilling.

1 Bag of Cotton

The Goods may be seen on Saturday and Monday preceding the Sale, and Catalogues may be had by applying to RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co.

Leith, December 29, 1797.

FOR NORFOLK AND JAMES' RIVER, VIRGINIA,

The good Brigantine, MOSES MYRES,

RICHARD OWENS Master,

Now in Leith harbour ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail about the middle of January.

For freight or passage, apply to William Grinly, broker in Leith, or the Captain on board the ship.

LEITH, 25th December, 1797.

FROM LEITH, For Bucken's Bay, Martha Brax, and Montego Bay, Jamaica,

The New Ship ROSELE, DAVID GOURLAY Master,

Will be ready to take in goods the 1st, and clear to sail the 20th of January.

For Kingston and Salt River, The New Ship MORELAND, ROBERT LIDDELL, Master,

Will be ready to take in goods the 20th of January, and clear to sail the 15th of February.

Both ships will be provided with letters of marque, coppered, well armed, fitted up commodiously for passengers, and have liberty to call at any of the Windward Islands.

N.B. Wanted for Jamaica, by the above vessels, sundry Millwrights, Carpenters, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Masons, &c.; also, a few young men as Clerks, Gardeners, and those bred to Husbandry or Country Work, all of whom will meet with good encouragement, and be rated as landmen, should there be any division of prize money.

AT LEITH—FOR NEW YORK, The American Ship, EDINBURGH PACKET,

JOHN ABLIN Master,

Will be ready to take in goods the 20th inst. and sail by the 5th February.

The Edinburgh Packet is quite a new vessel of 250 tons burden, built remarkably fast;—this vessel was fitted up on purpose for the trade, and has most excellent accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers.

For freight and passage, apply to R. Brunton, merchant, Leith, who has for sale by the above vessel, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Barrel Staves, Square White Oak Timber, Flax Seed, and Tobacco. Leith 4th January, 1798.

FOR NEW YORK, The fast sailing copper-bottomed American Ship, FANNY,

DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 5th of February, and will be clear to sail by the 20th.

For freight or passage, please apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

TO BE SOLD, By public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of January next, at one o'clock noon.

THE HOUSE and GROUND of HOPE PARK, belonging to Baron Cockburn. The ground consists of about six acres in garden, pasture, and shrubbery. The house is large and commodious—the offices numerous, and suitable in every respect.

The house may be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from one to three o'clock.

If not sold, will be let—entry at Whitunday.

As to further particulars, enquire at Baron Cockburn, or Thomas Gloag, W. S. Merchant Street.

FARM IN FIFE.

To be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1798,

THE EAST MAINS OF KILBRACKMONT, as presently possessed by Philip Mackie, lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, with an inclosure called the BACK PARK, which has for sometime been possessed by Thomas Duncan, and has been upwards of twenty years in pasture grass. The whole contains about 147 1/2 acres of rich thick soil, fit for raising crops of any kind. All the grounds are arable excepting about 16 acres of pasture. The farm lies within three miles of the harbour of Fife, and there is abundance of coal and lime in the immediate neighbourhood.

Proposals in writing for a lease will be received between and on Monday next, either by Mr James Walker, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or by Mr Whyte in Crail; and the proposals will be kept secret if desired.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTSHIRE.

On Thursday the 25th day of January 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon, will be exposed to public roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THE Lands of DALMOUNDE, the Lands of INVERCHY, the Four Pound Land of CUTHILL, the Lands of SKERRAVAL and GLENTALNICK, the Quarter of Fourth Part of the Lands of CRONACHENIE, and the Lands of MEIKLE LEANICK, with the Woods, Teinds, and pertinents thereof, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael, and shire of Perth, as repeatedly advertised for sale during the last summer.

These lands have not for some years been in regular tenantry, so their particular rents cannot be stated, but they are very extensive and valuable, especially as grass possessions.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies thereof are with James Paton, Sheriff-clerk of Perth.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CULROSS, WITH COAL AND SALT WORKS,

In the close neighbourhood of the burgh of Culross, and shire of Forth.

To be exposed to sale by auction, within the Parliament of New Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Friday the 19th day of January next, 1798,

THE Lands and Estate of CULROSS, comprehending the farms of Bogside, Whitehills, Rigghead, Hole, Kirkton, Baid, Was, Blenkirry, Gaggie, Hailey's Land, Woodhead, Abbey and Byresfield Parks, &c. with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Culross, and shire of Perth, and consisting of the COAL and SALT WORKS of Culross, Colliers and Salters Houses, Salt-pans, &c. and whole parts, pendicles, and privileges, and pertinents thereto belonging; also the Abbey or Mansion House of Culross, with the Garden, Wood, and Wood land adjoining,—right of patronage of the parish kirk of Culross, and Aile in the Church,—right of fishing with eleven cruives at Langannet, and right of cutting seaweed on the shore opposite to the Abbey of Culross, together with some small feu-duties, payable out of houses in Petty Common and St. Muirgo's, all as more particularly detailed in the proven rental and prepared state of the process of sale, at the upset price of L. 21,404: 6: 8-1/2.

There are upwards of 500 acres of arable ground in the premises, besides meir ground, garden, and planting; and the parks of Abbey, Byresfield, Woodhead, and Gaggie, which lie contiguous to the mansion-house, are all in grass. The free rent for the current year is about 450l. and as those parts of the estate under grass are let from year to year, and the other farms upon leases for three years, some of which expired at Martinmas last, and the rest will expire at Martinmas 1799, a considerable rise of rent may be expected for leases of longer endurance.

The Abbey or mansion-house of Culross is an elegant building, of excellent workmanship, pleasantly situated, and commands a most extensive view of the Frith of Forth and surrounding country; and the coal and salt works may be carried on to considerable advantage.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of subject superiors, and stands valued in the cess books at 494l. Scots.—The teinds are valued, and all exhausted by the stipends allocated and payable to the present ministers.

The tenants will show the lands, and the gardener will show the mansion-house and garden.

The conditions of sale, and proven rental, with plans of the estate and coal works, are to be seen in the office of Mr Bruce, Depute Clerk of Session, and Robert Watson, writer, Park Street, agent in the sale, will furnish intended offerers with printed copies of the memorial, and abstract of the proven rental, and give all further necessary information.

SALE OF LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF PEEBLES AND SELKIRK.

By Adjournment, and Upset Price Fixed and Reduced.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th January 1798, at six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and others under-mentioned, in the Lots following, viz.

I.—THE LANDS of EASTERBOLD and SCROGBANK, with the Mill and Mills Lands, possessed by Robert Ballantyne, lying on the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Traquair, and county of Peebles, containing 1455 English acres, whereof a considerable part is good arable land, and the rest fine sheep pasture.—Upset price 5250l.

II.—THE LANDS of DOUGLASCRAIG, as possessed under a liferent tack to a person now upwards of fourscore, containing 2250 English acres, lying in the parish of Yarrow, and county of Selkirk.—Upset price 5500l.

III.—THE LANDS of BLACKHOUSE and GARLAW-CLEUGH, lying in the same parish and county, and containing 4104 English acres.—Upset price 9500l.

The two last lots are remarkable fine sheep farms, consisting of the best pasture, and uncommonly well sheltered. All the three hold of the Crown, and each will have a freehold qualification.

The whole will be shown by the respective tenants, or by John Thomson at Traquair-house;—and offers in writing may be transmitted to Andrew Stewart, jun. writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

LANDS OF HYNDHOPE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st February 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

THE Lands of HYNDHOPE, lying within the parish of Yarrow, and shire of Selkirk. These lands are delightfully situated on the banks of Etrick; and there are several charming situations on them, either for a mansion-house or farmstead. They are well known to be a most capital sheep farm, capable of great improvement.

The purchaser may enter into the full possession at Whitunday first.

They afford a freehold qualification for the shire of Selkirk. For particulars, apply to Mr John Lang, writer in Selkirk, Mr A. Cunningham, No. 37, George Street, Edinburgh, or James Gibson, W. S. who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

A private bargain may be made before the day of sale.